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USMARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions

Network Development and MARC Standards Office
Library of Congress ■ 1990

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USMARC Code List for ***Relators, Sources, Description Conventions***

1990 Edition

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This document contains several lists of codes intended for use in USMARC bibliographic records and USMARC authority records. The lists contain a total of 205 discrete codes, two of which are obsolete. Some codes appear on more than one list. The document is arranged for use in six main parts: Part I: Relator Codes, Part II: Subject Category Code Sources, Part III: Classification Sources, Part IV: Subject/Index Term Sources, Part V: Foreign MARC Sources, and Part VI: Description Convention Codes. A brief description of these parts follows.

Part I: Relator Codes. Part I contains a list of relator terms and their associated codes. The purpose of this list is to allow the relationship between a name and a work to be designated by codes in the USMARC record.

Part II: Subject Category Code Sources. Part II contains a list of works that are sources of subject category codes.

Part III: Classification Sources. Part III contains a list of sources of classification schemes for government documents and a other types of publications.

Part IV: Subject/Index Term Sources. Part IV contains a list of works that are sources of subject headings or index terms.

Part V: Foreign MARC Sources. Part V contains a list of works that are sources of foreign MARC formats.

Part VI: Description Convention Codes. Part VI contains a list of works that document descriptive cataloging conventions. The description conventions used in creating a record are specified when the rules used for formulating the description and/or access points are not based on AACR or are not consistent with AACR. They are also used to record the application of AACR2-based manuals for special forms of material.

CHANGES IN 1990 EDITION

The lists include all valid and obsolete codes as of October 1990. This revised edition includes 45 newly assigned codes and one code that was inadvertantly omitted from the last edition. No codes have been deleted or changed in this edition. Appendix A lists all changes since the 1988 edition, grouped according to the part (code list) in which they appear.

STRUCTURE OF THE CODES

Information about the structure of the codes for a particular list is presented at the beginning of the corresponding part. In an effort to standardize the structure of all USMARC code lists, the lists in this publication now contain codes with lower case characters only, and no code exceeds the maximum of eight characters in length, although some are limited to less than eight characters (e.g., relator codes are always three characters).

PUBLICATION BACKGROUND

The lists presented here were compiled by the Library of Congress. Some were originally issued as Appendix II.D-F in the *MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data*.

CODE MAINTENANCE

The Library of Congress is the maintenance agency for the lists in this document. Questions and requests for information should be sent to the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. Requests for additions to the code lists should be sent to the same address, and should include a full bibliographic citation (and photocopy of the title page, if available) for the item to be added.

RELATED USMARC DOCUMENTS

USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data
USMARC Format for Authority Data
USMARC Format for Holdings Data

PART I: RELATOR CODES

INTRODUCTION

Part I contains a list of relator terms and their associated codes. The purpose of this list is to allow the relationship between a name and a work to be designated by codes in the USMARC record. The list contains 91 discrete codes, one of which is a discontinued code no longer valid for use.

This list was originally compiled in collaboration with the Standards Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Music Library Association, and the US-RISM Subcommittee on Librettos.

The relator codes are three-character lowercase alphabetic strings. In most cases they consist of the first letter of the first word of the relator term followed by two additional letters derived from the word(s) making up the relator term.

The relator code list is in two sections: Part I.A: Term Sequence, and Part I.B: Code Sequence. A description of these two sections follows.

Part I.A: Term Sequence. In this section, the relator terms are listed alphabetically by the term. An entry for a term represented by a code gives the term followed by the code in brackets, both in boldface. In many cases, a definition in italics follows the relator term. Following the definition, any variants of the term are listed on successive lines, with the first variant preceded by the symbol UF (used for). For example:

Censor [cns]
Use for a censor, bowdlerizer, expurgator, etc., official or private.
UF Bowdlerizer
Expurgator

The UF terms from each entry also appear in their alphabetic position in the list as references, but not in boldface. These references do not give the code; the entry under the term referred to must be consulted to determine the code. For example:

Bowdlerizer
USE Censor

Expurgator
USE Censor

Entries may also include a note in italics explaining a change in the use of codes. For example:

Graphic technician
USE Artist
[Coded [grt] (Graphic technician) before Mar. 1988]

Part I.B: Code Sequence. In this section, the relator terms and their codes are listed alphabetically by the code. Only the code and the term are given in this part. Tracings or references for variants of terms are not included. For example:

art Artist
cns Censor

Discontinued codes are also listed in this part in their alphabetical sequence. They are identified by a hyphen preceding the code. For example:

-grt Graphic technician

USMARC FIELDS IN WHICH CODES ARE USED

Bibliographic records
100‡4 Main Entry – Personal Name / Relator code
110‡4 Main Entry – Corporate Name / Relator code
111‡4 Main Entry – Meeting Name / Relator code
400‡4 Series Statement/Added Entry – Personal Name / Relator code
410‡4 Series Statement/Added Entry – Corporate Name / Relator code
411‡4 Series Statement/Added Entry – Meeting Name / Relator code
600‡4 Subject Added Entry – Personal Name / Relator code
610‡4 Subject Added Entry – Corporate Name / Relator code
611‡4 Subject Added Entry – Meeting Name / Relator code
700‡4 Added Entry – Personal Name / Relator code
710‡4 Added Entry – Corporate Name / Relator code
711‡4 Added Entry – Meeting Name / Relator code
800‡4 Series Added Entry – Personal Name / Relator code
810‡4 Series Added Entry – Corporate Name / Relator code
811‡4 Series Added Entry – Meeting Name / Relator code

HISTORY OF RELATOR CODES

The relator term *Graphic techician* and its related code *[grt]* were made obsolete in March 1988 in favor of the more general term *Artist* and its related code *[art]*.

Actor [act]
Use for a person who principally exhibits acting skills in a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.

Adapter [adp]
Use for a person who 1) reworks a musical composition, usually for a different medium, or 2) rewrites novels or stories for motion pictures or other audiovisual medium.

Annotator [ann]
Use for a person who writes manuscript annotations on a printed item.

Architect [arc]

Arranger [arr]
Use for a person who transcribes a musical composition, usually for a different medium from that of the original; in an arrangement the musical substance remains essentially unchanged.

Artist [art]
Use for a person (e.g., a painter) who conceives, and perhaps also implements, an original graphic design or work of art, if specific codes (e.g., [egr], [etr]) are not desired. For book illustrators, prefer Illustrator [ill].
UF Graphic technician

Assignee [asg]
Use for a person or organization to whom a license for printing or publishing has been transferred.

Associated name [asn]
Use as a general relator for a name associated with or found in an item or collection, or which cannot be determined to be that of a Former owner [fmo] or other designated relator indicative of provenance.

Attributed name [att]
Use to relate an author, artist, etc. to a work for which there is or once was substantial authority for designating that person as author, creator, etc. of the work.
UF Supposed name

Binder [bnd]

Binding designer [bdd]
UF Designer of binding

Book designer [bkd]
Use for the person or firm responsible for the entire graphic design of a book, including arrangement of type and illustration, choice of materials, and process used.
UF Designer of book

Book producer [bkp]
Use for the person or firm responsible for the production of books and other print media, if specific codes (e.g., [bkd], [egr], [tyd], [prt]) are not desired.
UF Producer of book

Bookjacket designer [bjd]
UF Designer of bookjacket

Bookplate designer [bpd]
UF Designer of bookplate

Bookseller [bsl]

Bowdlerizer
USE Censor

Calligrapher [cll]

Cartographer [ctg]

Censor [cns]
Use for a censor, bowdlerizer, expurgator, etc., official or private.
UF Bowdlerizer
Expurgator

Choreographer [chr]
Use for a person who composes or arranges dances or other movements (e.g., "master of swords") for a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.

Client [cli]
Use for a person or organization for whom another person or organization is acting.

Collector [col]
Use for a person who has brought together material from various sources, which has been arranged, described, and cataloged as a collection. The collector is neither the creator of the material nor the person to whom manuscripts in the collection may have been addressed.

Collotyper [clt]

Commentator [cmm]
Use for a person who provides interpretation, analysis, or a discussion of the subject matter on a recording, motion picture, or other audiovisual medium.

Compiler [com]
Use for a person who produces a work or publication by selecting and putting together material from the works of various persons or bodies.

Composer [cmp]
Use for a person who creates a musical work, usually a piece of music in manuscript or printed form.

Compositor [cmt]
UF Typesetter

Conductor [cnd]
Use for a person who directs a performing group (orchestra, chorus, opera, etc.).

Contractor/Monitor
USE Monitor/Contractor

Copyright holder [cph]

Corrector [crr]
Use for a corrector of manuscripts, such as the scriptorium official who corrected the work of a scribe. For printed matter, use Proofreader [pfr].

Correspondent [crp]
Use for a person or organization who was either the writer or recipient of a letter or other communication.

Costume designer [cst]
Use for a person who designs or makes costumes, fixes hair, etc., for a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.

Counterfeiter
USE Forger

Dancer [dnc]
Use for a person who principally exhibits dancing skills in a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.

Dedicatee [dte]
Use for a person or organization to whom a book, manuscript, etc., is dedicated (not the recipient of a gift).

Dedicator [dto]
Use for the author of a dedication, which may be a formal statement or in epistolary or verse form.

Delineator [dln]
Use for a person or organization executing technical drawings from others' designs.

Depositor [dpt]
Use for a person or organization placing material in the physical custody of a library or repository without transferring the legal title.

Designer [dsr]
Use for a person or organization responsible for design if specific codes (e.g., [bkd], [tyd]) are not desired.

Designer of binding
USE Binding designer

Designer of book
USE Book designer

Designer of bookjacket
USE Bookjacket designer

Designer of bookplate
USE Bookplate designer

Designer of type
USE Type designer

Director [drt]
Use for a person who is responsible for the general management of a work or who supervises the production of a performance for stage, screen, or sound recording.

Distributor [dst]
Use for an agent or agency that has exclusive or shared marketing rights for an item.

Donor [dnr]
Use for the donor of a book, manuscript, etc., to its present owner. Donors to previous owners are designated as Former owner [fmo] or Inscriber [ins].

Editor [edt]
Use for a person who prepares for publication a work not primarily his/her own, such as by elucidating text, adding introductory or other critical matter, or technically directing an editorial staff.

Electrotyper [elt]

Engineer [eng]
Use for a person or organization that is responsible for technical planning and design, particularly with construction.

Engraver [egr]

Etcher [etr]

Expurgator
USE Censor

Forger [frg]
UF Counterfeiter

Former owner [fmo]
Use for the person or organization who owned an item at any time in the past. Includes those to whom the material was once presented. The person or organization giving the item to the present owner is designated as Donor [dnr]

Funder/Sponsor [fnd]
Use for the person or agency that issued the contract and/or furnished financial support for the production of the work, e.g., the entity "under the auspices of which" the work has been written, printed, published, etc.
UF Sponsor/Funder

Graphic technician
USE Artist
[Coded [grt] (Graphic technician) before Mar. 1988]

Honoree [hnr]
Use for the person in memory or honor of whom a book, manuscript, etc. is donated.
UF Memorial

Illuminator [ilu]

Illustrator [ill]
Use for the person who conceives, and perhaps also implements, a design or illustration, usually to accompany a written text.

Imprimatur
USE Licensor

Inscriber [ins]
Use for the person who signs a presentation statement.

Instrumentalist [itr]
Use for a person who principally plays an instrument in a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.

Interviewee [ive]

Interviewer [ivr]

Lender [len]
Use for a person or organization permitting the temporary use of a book, manuscript, etc., such as for photocopying or microfilming.

Librettist [lbt]
Use for the writer of the text of an opera, oratorio, etc.

Licensee [lse]
Use for the original recipient of the right to print or publish.

Licensor [lso]
Use for the signer of the license, impri- matur, etc.
UF Imprimatur

Lithographer [ltg]
Use for the person who prepares the stone or plate for lithographic printing, including a graphic artist creating a design directly on the surface from which printing will be done.

Lyricist [lyr]
Use for the writer of the text of a song.

Memorial
USE Honoree

Metal-engraver [mte]

Monitor/Contractor [mon]
Use for a person or organization that supervises compliance with the contract and is responsible for the report and controls its distribution. Sometimes referred to as the grantee, or controlling agency.
UF Contractor/Monitor

Narrator [nrt]
Use for the speaker who relates the particulars of an act, occurrence, or course of events.

Originator [org]
Use for the author or agency performing the work, i.e., the name of a person or organization associated with the intellectual content of the work. This category does not include the publisher or personal affiliation, or sponsor except where it is also the corporate author. Includes a person designated in the work as investigator or principal investigator.
UF Principal investigator

Papermaker [ppm]

Performer [prf]
Use for a person who exhibits musical or acting skills in a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment, if specific codes for those functions ([act], [dnc], [itr], [voc], etc.) are not used. If specific codes are used, [prf] is used for a person whose principal skill is not known or specified.

Photographer [pht]
Use for the person or organization responsible for taking photographs, whether they are used in their original form or as reproductions.

Platemaker [plt]

Plates, Printer of
USE Printer of Plates

Principal investigator
USE Originator

Printer [prt]
Use for the person or organization who prints texts, whether from type or plates.

Printer of plates [pop]
Use for the person or organization who prints illustrations from plates.
UF Plates, Printer of

Producer of book
USE Book producer

Production personnel [prd]
Use for a person who is associated with the production (props, lighting, special effects, etc.) of a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.

Proofreader [pfr]
Use for a person who corrects printed matter. For manuscripts, use Corrector [crr].

Publisher [pbl]

Recipient [rcp]
Use for the person to whom correspondence is addressed.

Recording engineer [rce]
Use for a person who supervises the technical aspects of a sound or video recording session.

Rubricator [rbr]

Scribe [scr]
Use for a person who makes pen-facsimiles of printed matter, as well as for an amanuensis, and for a writer of manuscripts proper.

Sculptor [scl]
Use when the more general term Artist [art] is not desired.

Signer [sgn]
Use for the person whose signature appears without a presentation or other statement indicative of provenance. When there is a presentation statement, use Inscriber [ins].

Sponsor/Funder
USE Funder/Sponsor

Stereotyper [str]

Supposed name
USE Attributed name

Surveyor [srv]
Use for a person or organization who does measurements of tracts of land, etc. to determine location, forms, and boundaries.

Transcriber [trc]
Use for a person who prepares a handwritten or typewritten copy from original material, including from dictated or orally recorded material. For makers of pen-facsimiles, use Scribe [scr].

Translator [trl]
Use for a person who renders a text from one language into another, or from an older form of a language into the modern form.

Type designer [tyd]
Use for the person who designed the type face used in a particular item.
UF Designer of type

Typesetter
USE Compositor

Typographer [tyg]
Use for the person primarily responsible for choice and arrangement of type used in an item. If the typographer is also responsible for other aspects of the graphic design of a book (e.g., Book designer [bkd]), codes for both functions may be needed.

Vocalist [voc]
Use for a person who principally exhibits singing skills in a musical or dramatic presentation or entertainment.

Wood-engraver [wde]

Writer of accompanying material [wam]
Use for a person who writes significant material which accompanies a sound recording or other audiovisual material.

act	Actor	**col**	Collector
adp	Adapter	**com**	Compiler
ann	Annotator	**cph**	Copyright holder
arc	Architect	**crp**	Correspondent
arr	Arranger	**crr**	Corrector
art	Artist	**cst**	Costume designer
asg	Assignee	**ctg**	Cartographer
asn	Associated name	**dln**	Delineator
att	Attributed name	**dnc**	Dancer
bdd	Binding designer	**dnr**	Donor
bjd	Bookjacket designer	**dpt**	Depositor
bkd	Book designer	**drt**	Director
bkp	Book producer	**dsr**	Designer
bnd	Binder	**dst**	Distributor
bpd	Bookplate designer	**dte**	Dedicatee
bsl	Bookseller	**dto**	Dedicator
chr	Choreographer	**edt**	Editor
cli	Client	**egn**	Engineer
cll	Calligrapher	**egr**	Engraver
clt	Collotyper	**elt**	Electrotyper
cmm	Commentator	**etr**	Etcher
cmp	Composer	**fmo**	Former owner
cmt	Compositor	**fnd**	Funder/Sponsor
cnd	Conductor	**frg**	Forger
cns	Censor	**-grt**	Graphic technician

hnr	Honoree
ill	Illustrator
ilu	Illuminator
ins	Inscriber
itr	Instrumentalist
ive	Interviewee
ivr	Interviewer
lbt	Librettist
len	Lender
lse	Licensee
lso	Licensor
ltg	Lithographer
lyr	Lyricist
mon	Monitor/Contractor
mte	Metal-engraver
nrt	Narrator
org	Originator
pbl	Publisher
pfr	Proofreader
pht	Photographer
plt	Platemaker
pop	Printer of plates
ppm	Papermaker
prd	Production personnel
prf	Performer
prt	Printer
rbr	Rubricator
rce	Recording engineer
rcp	Recipient
scr	Scribe
scl	Sculptor
sgn	Signer
srv	Surveyor
str	Stereotyper
trc	Transcriber
trl	Translator
tyd	Type designer
tyg	Typographer
voc	Vocalist
wam	Writer of accompanying material
wde	Wood-engraver

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PART II: SUBJECT CATEGORY CODE SOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Part II contains a list of works which are sources of subject category codes, along with the code assigned to each source work. The purpose of this list is to allow the source of the subject category code given in a field of a USMARC record to be designated by a code in that field.

The source code assigned to the work is derived from its title and consists of a maximum of eight lowercase alphabetic characters. Entries in the following list are arranged in alphabetical order by the code and consist of the source code followed by the bibliographic citation for the source work. Additional information about the source work may appear in an italicized note following the citation.

When used, the source code may be followed by the edition and/or date of publication of the source work. Omission of the year and/or edition will imply that the assigning institution used the most recent edition of the source work available. The code, edition, and/or date are separated by a slash (/). For example:

inissc/1983 INIS: Subject categories and scope descriptions, published 1983

The subject categories taken from the *Agricultural/Biological Subject Category List (AGRIS)* maintained by the National Agricultural Library are not assigned a code in this list, instead, specific indicator values have been defined to identify AGRIS as the source. In USMARC bibliographic records, field 072 1st indicator value 0 is used to identify AGRIS as the source. In USMARC authority records, field 072 2nd indicator value 0 is used to identify AGRIS as the source. A field 072 2nd indicator value ♭ (blank) indicates that the source of the subject category is identified by a code in field 008/11.

USMARC FIELDS IN WHICH CODES ARE USED

Bibliographic records
072‡2 Subject Category Code / Code source

Authority records
072‡2 Subject Category Code / Code source
073‡z Subdivision Usage / Source

Subject Category Code Sources

CODE LIST

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus. (New York : Oxford University Press)
agrissc	AGRIS: subject categories. (Rome: AGRIS Coordinating Centre)
biosissg	BIOSIS search guide. (Philadelphia: Biosciences Information Service, Biological Abstracts)
cosatisc	COSATI subject category list. (Washington: Federal Council for Science and Technology, Committee on Scientific and Technical Information)
edbsc	Energy data base: subject categories and scope. (Oak Ridge, Tenn.: Dept. of Energy, Office of Scientific and Technical Information)
hornsach	Galpin Society journal. no. 14; March 1961. (Leamington, Eng.: Galpin Society) *[contains the Hornbostel-Sachs Classification on p. 3-29]*
hraf	Outline of world cultures. 6th rev. ed. (New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files) *[contains the Human Relations Area Files Classification]*
inissc	INIS: subject categories and scope descriptions. (Vienna: International Atomic Energy Agency)
mesh	Medical subject headings (Bethesda, Md. : National Library of Medicine)
sddoeur	Standard distribution for U.S. Department of Energy unclassified scientific and technical reports. (Oak Ridge, Tenn.: Dept. of Energy, Office of Scientific and Technical Information)

PART III: CLASSIFICATION SOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Part III contains a list of works which are sources of classification schemes, along with the code assigned to each source work. The purpose of this list is to allow the source of the classification number or span of numbers given in USMARC records to be designated by a code.

The source code assigned to the work consists of a maximum of eight lowercase alphabetic characters. For many classification schemes of states of the United States, the source code consists of the U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for the state as the first two characters, followed by other letters identifying the specific scheme. For government document classifications schemes "docs" follows the first two characters. For other sources, the entire code may be based on the title of the work or scheme. Entries in the following list are arranged in alphabetical order by the code and consist of the source code followed by the bibliographic citation for the source work or scheme. Additional information about the source work may appear in an italicized note following the citation.

When used in USMARC field 086, the source code may be followed by the edition and/or date of publication of the source work. The code, edition, and/or date are separated by a slash (/). Omission of the year and/or edition will imply that the assigning institution used the most recent edition of the source work available. For example:

msdocs/1975 Mississippi state government publications, published 1975

The Canadian and United States government document classification schemes are not assigned codes in this list, instead, specific indicator values have been defined for each to identify the source of the classification number. USMARC field 086 1st indicator value 0 is used to identify the (U.S.) Superintendent of Documents Classification System; value 1 is used to identify the Government of Canada, Outline of Classification.

USMARC FIELD IN WHICH GOVERNMENT CLASSIFICATION CODES ARE USED

Bibliographic records

055‡2 Call Numbers/Class Numbers Assigned in Canada

086‡2 Government Document Classification Number / Number source

ardocs Arkansas state documents classification scheme. (Little Rock: Arkansas State Library, Documents Services Section, State Publications Unit)

azdocs Arizona documents: KWOC manual. (Phoenix: State Documents Center, Arizona Dept. of Library, Archives and Public Records)

cadocs California state agency authority list and class numbers. (Sacramento: The Library, Government Documents Dept., California State University, Sacramento)

codocs Colorado State Publications Depository and Distribution Center. Classification schedule. (Denver: Colorado State Library)

ddc Dewey decimal classification. (Albany, N.Y.: Forest Press)

iadocs Classification of Iowa state documents by the State Library of Iowa. (Des Moines: State Library of Iowa)

kfmod KF classification, modified for use in Canadian law libraries. (Downsview, Ont.: York University Law Library)

ksdocs State documents of Kansas: list of classes. (Topeka: State Library of Kansas)

laclaw Los Angeles County Law Library, class K-Law. (Los Angeles: County Law Library)

ladocs Louisiana documents classification schedule. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Library)

lcc Library of Congress classification. (Washington: Library of Congress)

midocs Michigan documents classification scheme. (Lansing: Michigan Dept. of Education, State Library Services)

modocs Missouri state documents classification: post-reorganization agency codes and form divisions. (Jefferson City: Missouri State Library)

moys Moys, Elizabeth M. Moys classification scheme for law books. (London: Butterworths)

msdocs Mississippi state government publications. Vol. 1 (July 1975/June 1980)- (Jackson: Mississippi Library Commission)

nbdocs Guide to Nebraska state agencies: state publications classification and ordering directory. (Lincoln: Nebraska Publications Clearinghouse, Nebraska Library Commission)

ncdocs Classification scheme for North Carolina state publications: as applied to the documents collection of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of State Library. (Raleigh: The State Library)

nlm National Library of Medicine classification. (Bethesda, Md.: National Library of Medicine)

nmdocs The New Mexico state documents classification system. (Santa Fe: New Mexico State Library)

nvdocs Nevada state documents. (Carson City: Nevada State Library and Archives)

nydocs New York state documents: an introductory manual. (Albany: New York State Library) *["Appendix" and the New York State Documents Authority File (available from the New York State Library, Documents Unit)]*

ohdocs Ohio documents classification scheme. (Columbus: State Library of Ohio)

okdocs Oklahoma state documents classification and list of Oklahoma state agencies from statehood to the present. (Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries)

ordocs OrDocs: history authority list and classification scheme for Oregon state agencies. (Salem: Oregon State Library)

padocs Classification scheme for Pennsylvania state publications. (Harrisburg: State Library of Pennsylvania)

rgasnti Rubrikatory Gosudarstvennoĭ avtomatizirovannoĭ sistemy nauchno-tekhnicheskoĭ informat͡sii. (Moskva: Gosudarstvennai͡a publichnai͡a nauchno-tekhnicheskai͡a biblioteka SSSR)

ridocs Alphabetical list of state agencies and corresponding Swank classification. (Providence: Rhode Island State Library)

scdocs South Carolina state documents classification system. (Columbia: South Carolina State Library)

sudocs Superintendent of Documents classification system. *[Refers to the U.S. Government Printing Office's classification system. This system is a card-file, not a publication.]*

[OBSOLETE. Code valid 1981-1985, made obsolete 1985. Use first indicator value "0" (Superintendent of Documents Classification System) in field 086 instead of this code.]

txdocs Texas state documents classification & almost compleat [sic] list of Texas state agencies from statehood to the present. (Austin: Legislative Reference Library & Government Publications Library, Texas State Library) *[Updated monthly in Texas State Documents]*

udc Universal decimal classification. (Geneva: International Organization for Standardization)

undocs United Nations document series symbols. 1946/77- (New York: United Nations)

utdocs Utah documents classification schedules. (Salt Lake City: Utah State Library Division)

widocs Organizing Wisconsin public documents: cataloging and classification of documents at the State Historical Society Library. (Madison: Division for Library Services, Bureau for Reference and Loan Services)

z Other *[Used when a specific classification source code has not yet been assigned to a classification scheme]*

PART IV: SUBJECT/INDEX TERM SOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Part IV contains a list of works which are sources of subject headings or index terms, along with the code assigned to each source work. The purpose of this list is to allow the source of the heading or term in a field of a USMARC record to be designated by a code in that field.

The source code assigned to the work is derived from its title and consists of a maximum of eight lowercase alphabetic characters. Entries in the following list are arranged in alphabetical order by the code and consist of the source code followed by the bibliographic citation for the source work. Additional information about the work may appear in an italicized note following the citation.

When used, the source code may be followed by the edition and/or date of publication of the source work. Omission of the year and/or edition will imply that the assigning institution used the most recent edition of the source work available. The code, edition, and/or date are separated by a slash (/). For example:

test/1967	Thesaurus of engineering and scientific terms, published 1967
sears/12th	Sears list of subject headings, 12th edition

A special non-specific source code for subject/index terms has been assigned for use in fields 654-657, and 755. The code **local**, meaning *locally assigned*, should be used whenever a term is a local extension of a published list (e.g., a locally established term that follows the guidelines for particular thesaurus), or a term comes from a local standard.

Source codes are limited in use to specific fields. In the following list, source codes are grouped under the field in which the codes may be used. Source codes which may be used in more than one field are repeated under each field in which they may be used.

USMARC FIELDS IN WHICH CODES ARE USED

Bibliographic records

600‡2 Subject Added Entry – Personal Name / Source of heading or term
610‡2 Subject Added Entry – Corporate Name / Source of heading or term
611‡2 Subject Added Entry – Meeting Name / Source of heading or term
630‡2 Subject Added Entry – Uniform Title / Source of heading or term
650‡2 Subject Added Entry – Topical Term / Source of heading or term
651‡2 Subject Added Entry – Geographic Name / Source of heading or term
654‡2 Subject Added Entry – Faceted Topical Term / Source of term
655‡2 Index Term – Genre/Form / Source of term
656‡2 Index Term – Occupation / Source of term
657‡2 Index Term – Function / Source of term
755‡2 Added Entry – Physical Characteristics / Source of term

Authority records

040‡f Cataloging Source / Subject heading/thesaurus convention

SUBJECT HEADING SYSTEMS AND THESAURI FOR WHICH CODES ARE NOT USED

For some subject heading systems and thesauri the source is indicated by a special value in the 2nd indicator position of the USMARC field rather than a code in subfield ǂ2. For USMARC fields 600-651 (Subject Added Entries) the following special values have been defined:

0	Library of Congress Subject Headings/LC authority files
1	LC subject headings for children's literature
2	Medical Subject Headings/NLM authority files
3	National Agricultural Library subject authority file
5	Canadian Subject Headings/NLC authority file
6	Répertoire des vedettes-matière/NLC authority file

CODE LIST FOR FIELDS 600-651 (Subject Added Entries)

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus. (New York: Oxford University Press)
agrovoc	AGROVOC thesaurus. (Rome: AGRIS)
bidex	Bilindex: a bilingual Spanish-English subject heading list. (Oakland: California Spanish Language Data Base)
cabt	CAB thesaurus. (Slough [England]: Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux)
cht	Chicano thesaurus for indexing chicano materials. (Berkeley: Chicano Studies Library Publications Unit, University of California, Berkeley) *[In Chicano periodical index]*
csh	Kapsner, Oliver Leonard. Catholic subject headings. (Haverford, PA: Catholic Lib. Assoc.)
ddcrit	DDC retrieval and indexing terminology; posting terms with hierarchy and KWOC. (Alexandria, VA: Defense Documentation Center, Defense Logistics Agency)
ericd	Thesaurus of ERIC descriptors. (Washington: Educational Resources Information Center, National Institute of Education, U.S. Dept. of Education)
fmesh	Liste systématique et liste permutée des descripteurs français MeSH. (Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France: Service information médicale automatisée de l'INSERM) *[Vol. 3 of Thésaurus biomédical français-anglais.]*
henn	Hennepin County Library cumulative authority list. (Edina, MN: Hennepin Co. Library)
inist	INIS: thesaurus. (Vienna: International Atomic Energy Agency)
inspect	INSPEC thesaurus. (London: Institution of Electrical Engineers)
jlabsh	Kihon kenmei hyōmokuhyō. (Tokyo: Nihon Toshokan Kyōkai) *[Added title page: B.S.H. Basic subject headings. "Nihon Toshokan Kyōkai" is the Japan Library Association.]*
lctgm	LC thesaurus for graphic materials: topical subjects. (Washington: Library of Congress)

nasat	NASA thesaurus. (Washington: NASA, Scientific and Technical Information Office)
ndllsh	Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan kenmei hyōmokuhyō = National Diet Library list of subject headings. (Tokyo: Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan) *["Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan" is the National Diet Library.]*
poliscit	Political science thesaurus II. (Pittsburgh: University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh)
psychit	Thesaurus of psychological index terms. (Washington: American Psychological Association)
ram	RAMEAU: répertoire d'authorité de matières encyclopédique unifié. (Paris: Bibliothèque nationale)
sears	Sears list of subject headings. (New York: H.W. Wilson)
she	SHE: subject headings for engineering. (New York: Engineering Index, inc.)
sk	"Chung-kuo ku chi shan pen shu tsung mu" fen lei piao [Ssu-k'u]. (Pei-ching: Chung-kuo ku chi shan pen shu tsung mu pienji ling tao hsiao tsu pan kung shih)
slem	Sears: lista de encabezamientos de materia. (New York: H. W. Wilson)
test	Thesaurus of engineering and scientific terms. (Washington: United States Dept. of Defense)
tlsh	Subject heading authority list. (Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University Library, Transportation Library)
watrest	Thesaurus of water resources terms: a collection of water resources and related terms for use in indexing technical information. (Washington: United States Bureau of Reclamation)
wot	A Women's thesaurus. (New York: Harper & Row)

CODE LIST FOR FIELD 654 (Subject Added Entry – Faceted Topical Term)

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus. (New York: Oxford University Press)
local	Locally assigned term. *[See the explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*

CODE LIST FOR FIELD 655 (Index Term – Genre/Form)

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus. (New York: Oxford University Press)
estc	Eighteenth century short title catalogue, the cataloguing rules. New ed. (London: The British Library)

ftamc	Form terms for archival and manuscripts control. (Stanford: The Research Libraries Group, Inc.)
gmgpc	Descriptive terms for graphic materials: genre and physical characteristic headings. (Washington: Library of Congress)
gsafd	Guidelines on subject access to individual works of fiction, drama, etc. (Chicago: Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association)
lcsh	Library of Congress subject headings. (Washington: Library of Congress)
lctgm	LC thesaurus for graphic materials: topical subjects. (Washington: Library of Congress)
local	Locally assigned term. *[See the explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*
mim	Moving image materials: genre terms. (Washington: Motion Picture Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Library of Congress)
nmc	Revised nomenclature for museum cataloging: a revised and expanded version of Robert C. Chenhall's system for classifying man-made objects. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History)
rbgenr	Genre terms: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing. (Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries)

CODE LIST FOR FIELD 656 (Index Term – Occupation)

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus. (New York: Oxford University Press)
dot	Dictionary of occupational titles. (Washington: United States Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, United States Employment Service)
lcsh	Library of Congress subject headings. (Washington: Library of Congress)
local	Locally assigned term. *[See the explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*

CODE LIST FOR FIELD 657 (Index Term – Function)

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus. (New York: Oxford University Press)
dot	Dictionary of occupational titles. (Washington: United States Dept. of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, United States Employment Service)
lcsh	Library of Congress subject headings. (Washington: Library of Congress)
local	Locally assigned term. *[See the explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*

CODE LIST FOR FIELD 755 (Added Entry – Physical Characteristics)

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus. (New York: Oxford University Press)
gmgpc	Descriptive terms for graphic materials: genre and physical characteristic headings. (Washington: Library of Congress)
local	Locally assigned term. *[See the explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*
nmc	Revised nomenclature for museum cataloging: a revised and expanded version of Robert C. Chenhall's system for classifying man-made objects. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History)
rbbin	Binding terms: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing. (Chicago: Association of College and Reseach Libraries, ALA)
rbpap	Paper terms: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloging. (Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA) *[To be used for printing terms.]*
rbpri	Printing & publishing evidence: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloging. (Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA) *[To be used for printing terms.]*
rbprov	Provenance evidence: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloging. (Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA)
rbpub	Printing and publishing evidence: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloging. (Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA) *[To be used for publishing terms.]*
rbtyp	Type evidence: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloging. (Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, ALA) *[To be used for printing terms.]*

PART V: FOREIGN MARC SOURCES

INTRODUCTION

Part V contains a list of MARC formats and their associated codes. The purpose of this list is to provide codes for the identification of the source format for bibliographic data when it is not in the USMARC format, or when it is encoded using a foreign (variant) implementation of the USMARC format. Variant national implementations of the UNIMARC format are also assigned codes in this list.

The source code assigned to a format is based on its title (e.g., *unimarc*, based on the title: *UNIMARC Manual*). The inclusion of a geographic component in a code allows for the differentiation of national implementations of a standardized format when that national implementation differs significantly from the standard (e.g., *unimcz*, code assigned to the Czech implementation of the UNIMARC format). Source codes consist of a maximum of eight lowercase alphabetic characters. Entries in the list are arranged in alphabetical order by the code and consist of the source code followed by the bibliographic citation for the source work, and optionally, the identification of a national implementation of the format.

When used, the source code may be followed by the edition and/or date of publication of the source work. The code, edition, and/or date are separated by a slash (/). Omission of the year and/or edition will imply that the assigning institution used the most recent edition of the source work available. For example:

canmarc/1988 Canadian MARC communication format: bibliographic data, published in 1988

USMARC FIELD IN WHICH CODES ARE USED

Bibliographic records
886‡2 Foreign MARC Information Field / Source of data

HISTORY OF CODES FOR FOREIGN MARC SOURCES

In 1988 the codes for foreign MARC sources were published in the *USMARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*, separate from the *USMARC Format for Bibliographic Data*. At that time the eight existing foreign MARC codes; **Brazil MARC, CANMARC, Chinese MARC, French MARC, German MARC, INTERMARC, Japan/MARC,** and **UK MARC**, were changed to their current values to eliminate the use of uppercase characters, spaces, and slashes. The codes were also limited to a maximum length of eight characters.

CODE LIST

ausmarc	AUSMARC bibliographic format. (Canberra: National Library of Australia)
calco	Formato CALCO: monografias e publicações seriadas. (Brasília: Ministério da Educação e Cultura)
canmarc	Canadian MARC communication format: bibliographic data. (Ottawa: Canadian MARC Office)
intermrc	INTERMARC (M): format bibliographique d'échange pour les monographies: manuel. (Paris: "Groupe INTERMARC")
jpnmarc	Japan/MARC manyuaru = Japan/MARC manual. (Tōkyō: Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan)
ukmarc	UK MARC manual. (London: British Library, Bibliographic Services Division)
unimarc	UNIMARC manual. (London: IFLA UBCIM Programme)
unimch	Chinese MARC format. (Taipei: National Central Library)
unimcz	UNIMARC manual. (London: IFLA UBCIM Programme) *[Czech implementation]*
unimfr	UNIMARC manual. (London: IFLA UBCIM Programme) *[French implementation]*
unimgw	UNIMARC manual. (London: IFLA UBCIM Programme) *[German implementation]*
unimrur	UNIMARC manual. (London: IFLA UBCIM Programme) *[USSR implementation]*
unimyu	Priručnik za UNIMARC. (Zagreb: Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka) *[Yugoslav implementation]*

PART VI: DESCRIPTION CONVENTION CODES

INTRODUCTION

Part VI contains a list of works which document descriptive cataloging conventions, along with the code assigned to each work. The purpose of this list is to allow the description conventions used in a USMARC record to be designated by a code in that record. The description conventions used in creating the record are specified when the rules used for formulating the description and/or access points are not based on AACR or are not consistent with AACR. They are also used to record the application of AACR2-based manuals for special forms of materials.

The code assigned to the work is derived from its title and consists of a maximum of eight characters. The characters may be uppercase or lowercase. Entries in the following list are arranged in alphabetical order by the code and consist of the code followed by the bibliographic citation for the work.

When used, the code may be followed by the edition and/or date of publication of the work. The code, edition, and/or date are separated by a slash (/). Omission of the year and/or edition will imply that the assigning institution used the most recent edition of the work available. For example:

appm/1983 Hensen, Steven L. Archives, personal papers, and manuscripts. (Washington: Library of Congress)

USMARC FIELD IN WHICH CODES ARE USED

Bibliographic records
040‡e Cataloging Source / Description conventions

CODE LIST

amim	White-Hensen, Wendy. Archival moving image materials. (Washington: Library of Congress)
appm	Hensen, Steven L. Archives, personal papers, and manuscripts. (Washington: Library of Congress)
bdrb	Library of Congress. Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy. Bibliographic description of rare books. (Washington: Library of Congress)
bps	McCrum, Blanche Prichard. Bibliographical procedures and style. (Washington: Library of Congress, General Reference and Bibliography Division)
crlp	Hallam, Adele. Cataloging rules for the description of looseleaf publications: with special emphasis on legal materials. (Washington: Library of Congress)
gihc	Betz, Elisabeth W. Graphic materials. (Washington: Library of Congress)
ncafnor	Normes de catalogage publiées par l'Association française de normalisation. (Paris: AFNOR)
ncr	Nippon cataloguing rules. (Tokyo: Nihon Toshokan Kyōkai) *["Nihon Toshokan Kyōkai" is the Japan Library Association.]*
psbo	Pravila sostavleniia͡ bibliograficheskogo opisaniia͡. (Moskva: "Kniga")
rak	Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung. (Wiesbaden: Reichert)
rakwb	Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken. (Berlin: Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut)
rcaa2	Règles de catalogage anglo-américaines. 2e édition. (Montréal: ASTED) *[French edition of AACR2]*
yupplak	Verona, Eva. Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga. (Zagreb: Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo)

APPENDIX A: CHANGES

The 1990 edition of *USMARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions* includes some additions not previously published. These changes are listed below according to the part (code list) in which they appear.

PART I: RELATOR CODES

New codes:

arc	Architect
bkp	Book producer
cli	Client
dln	Delineator
dsr	Designer
egn	Engineer
scl	Sculptor
srv	Surveyor

PART II: SUBJECT CATEGORY CODE SOURCE

New codes:

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus.
mesh	Medical subject headings.

PART III: CLASSIFICATION SOURCES

New codes

ddc	Dewey decimal classification.
kfmod	KF classification, modified for use in Canadian law libraries.
laclaw	Los Angeles County Law Library, Class K-Law.
lcc	Library of Congress classification.
moys	Moys, Elizabeth M. Moys classification scheme for law books.
nbdocs	Guide to Nebraska state agencies: state publications classification and ordering directory.
nlm	National Library of Medicine classification.
nvdocs	Nevada state documents.
rgasnti	Rubrikatory Gosudarstvennoĭ avtomatizirovannoĭ sistemy nauchno-tekhnicheskoĭ informat͡sii.
ridocs	Alphabetical list of state agencies and corresponding Swank classification.
udc	Universal decimal classification.
z	Other *[Used when a specific code is not yet assigned]*

PART IV: SUBJECT/INDEX TERMS SOURCES

New codes for fields 600-651 (Subject Added Entries):

cabt	CAB thesaurus.
cht	Chicano thesaurus for indexing chicano materials.
sk	"Chung-kuo ku chi shan pen shu tsung mu" fen lei piao [Ssu-k'u].
tlsh	Subject heading authority list.
wot	A Women's thesaurus.

New codes for field 654 (Subject Added Entry – Faceted Topical Term):

aat	Art & architecture thesaurus.
local	Locally assigned term. *[See explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*

New codes for field 655 (Index Term – Genre/Form):

gsafd	Guidelines on subject access to individual works of fiction, drama, etc.
lctgm	LC thesaurus for graphic materials: topical subjects.
local	Locally assigned term. *[See explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*
nmc	Revised nomenclature for museum cataloging: a revised and expanded version of Robert C. Chenhall's system for classifying man-made objects.

New code for field 656 (Index Term – Occupation):

local	Locally assigned term. *[See explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*

New code for field 657 (Index Term – Function):

local	Locally assigned term. *[See explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*

New codes for field 755 (Added Entry – Physical Characteristics):

local	Locally assigned term. *[See explanation in the introduction to Part IV]*
nmc	Revised nomenclature for museum cataloging: a revised and expanded version of Robert C. Chenhall's system for classifying man-made objects.
rbbin	Bindings terms: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing.
rbpap	Paper terms: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing.
rbtyp	Type evidence: a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloguing.

PART V: FOREIGN MARC SOURCES

New codes:

ausmarc	AUSMARC bibliographic format.
intermrc	INTERMARC (M). *[Omitted from 1988 edition]*
unimcz	UNIMARC manual. *[Czech implementation]*
unimrur	UNIMARC manual. *[USSR implementation]*
unimyu	Priručnik za UNIMARC. *[Yugoslav implementation]*

PART VI: DESCRIPTION CONVENTIONS

New codes:

crlp	Hallam, Adele. Cataloging rules for the description of looseleaf publications: with special emphasis on legal materials.
ncafnor	Normes de catalogage publiées par l'Association française de normalisation.
ncr	Nippon cataloguing rules.
psbo	Pravila sostavleniia bibliograficheskogo opisaniia.
rak	Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung.
rakwb	Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken.
rcaa2	Règles de catalogage anglo-américaines. 2e édition.
yupplak	Verona, Eva. Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga.